State Librarian

2 for the price of 1.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Observer and the Constitution
One Year $2.00.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIX—NO 3,048 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894. NEW SERIES—VOL. XI—NO. 589

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The statistics show that the city having the greatest death rate in the world is Rheims, France, the proportion being 28.62 per 1,000 in each year. Dublin follows with 27.05 and New York with 26.27.

The number of patents granted so far in this country is 545,000. There were 40,000 applications last year. A very large proportion of the inventions patented are worthless and never see the light after they emerge from the patent office.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the Senate Anti Lottery bill for the suppressing of lottery traffic through national and international commerce and the postal service, subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States.

By irrigation 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful in India alone. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 acres, and in Europe about 5,000,000 acres. The United States have just begun the work of improving waste area and have already about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated land.

Mulhall estimates that the agricultural earnings of the United States are $3,490,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, $4,330,000,000; from mines, $480,000,000; from transportation, $1,155,000,000; from commerce, $160,000,000; from shipping, $60,000,000; from banking, $260,000,000.

At the November election this year the following are to be voted for: State treasurer; chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme court; judges of the Superior court for the Third district (to succeed Battle), the Fourth (to succeed Allen), the Eighth to (succeed Armfield), the Ninth (to succeed Graves), the Tenth (to succeed Bynum), the Twelfth (to succeed Shuford.)

The present indications point to one of the biggest corn crops ever raised in the West. The manager of the Rock Island Road, which runs through Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, says, if nothing happens more corn will be raised along his lines than they can haul in two years. The probable yield in Kansas is put at 275,000,000 bushels, 40,000,000 bushels more than the extraordinary crop of 1888.

Car loads of grapes are now passing here daily, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, mainly from Southern Pines and Manly. "Some are being shipped from Raleigh, and in a few days there will be good shipments from this point of the choicest varieties. This morning grapes left here at 1:30 o'clock for Richmond, Va., and at 9 o'clock a telegram was received saying they had been put on the market and all sold. That is quick work."

James Corbett, the pugilist, sailed from Liverpool for New York Thursday on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic. Before leaving he said that he was returning to the United States sooner than he expected in order to meet Peter Jackson and arrange a match with him before the latter started for England. He said that he would not be prepared to fight Jackson for six months. This would be his last fight and he intended to be in perfect condition when the battle took place.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1893: Galveston, 1,003,799; New Orleans, 1,863,530; Mobile, 213,759; Savannah, 962,922; Charleston, 405,902; Wilmington, 189,689; Norfolk, 490,107; Baltimore, 63,663; New York, 118,481; Boston, 100,335; Newport News. 49,560; Philadelphia, 67,862; West Point, Va., 239,314; Brunswick, 71,310; Velasco, 8,292; Pensacola, 77,860: total, 5,926,305. Deduct 66,963 bales from net receipts since September 1st making corrected total 5,859,342 bales.

There are more boys than girls attending the schools of the United States. The total number of children attending enrolled in all schools by the last census was 14,373,670, of whom 12,957,468 were white and 1,416,202 colored. Of the white children 6,612,648 were boys and 6,344,820 girls. Of the colored children 683,407 were boys, and 732,695 girls In the common schools the boys largely-out-number the girls, but in the private schools this proportion is not so great and in the church schools there are more girls than boys.

No man, says the Monroe Journal, owes a duty to any party as a party. We owe every duty to our country, and we should support the Democratic party because of our duty to our country, and because through that party we can come nearest fulfilling that duty to our country. No man claims that the Democratic party is perfect, on the contrary it is far from that happy state. The principles of the party as set forth in all its utterances are correct, right and just. The imperfections are of the men who compose the party and who have been entrusted with its interests, not with the principles of the party.

The Railway Commission has issued circular No. 35, which says "No common carrier shall for any cause subject any article of freight to unreasonable delay in receiving, delivering or forwarding the same to its destination. The commission assesses the North Carolina railway, at the same rate as last year; that is at $1,802,867. This, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, is on its capital stock and its property. The roadbed is exempt from taxation. The commission has turned over to the State Auditor and Treasurer the assessment of all the railway, steamboat and telegraph property, the total of which is $24,565,611.58.

Since the penitentiary was opened, January 6, 1870, 10,253 convicts have been received. The greatest number received in one year was 602, in 1886. Last year it was 542. During the past year there were 63 deaths, out of a prison population of over 1,400. Of the convicts received last year 281 were illiterate, 43 could read, 212 read and write, and only two had a collegiate education. Of 1,182 convicts, 611 were illiterate. There are 728 single convicts, 407 married, 44 widowers, 3 divorced. Guilford sent 35 convicts, New Hanover 33, Mecklenburg 7. These facts are from the first report of Superintendent Leazar, which is well prepared.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Government has brought suit against the bank note company that engraved the warrants for the State of Mississippi. These warrants have been passing as currency. They will be withdrawn and others will be issued less like Federal currency. ——The Senate Committee on Territories orders favorable report on the bill to admit as States Arizona and New Mexico. ——At Cunningham, Ala., a boy mistook his father and sister for burglars and shot them, killing the former and mortally wounding the latter. ——The Russian authorities have arrested thirty-eight more Nihilists. ——The Knights of Labor of Nebraska will join the Populists in the coming political campaign. ——The large woollen mills of Phillips & Kunhardt, of Lawrence, Mass., will close on account of the dull times. ——Debs and his associates were released on bail. the contempt cases having been continued until September 5th. They had to give bonds in five more indictments. Their bonds now amount to $38,000. ——Debs says his union is stronger than ever before. —— James Bartlett and Smith M. Weed sailed for London to investigate the proposition of capitalists to furnish $80,000,000 to complete the Nicaragua canal. ——The President has appointed the commissioners to investigate the recent strike. ——The Prince of Asturias, son of Don Carlos, says he cannot accept the Spanish crown as constitutional King. —— The Manufacturers' Record says that while there was a decrease of bank clearances throughout the country for last week as compared with the year before, all Southern cities save three report increases, and while the railway earnings for the five months from January 1st to May 31st show a ranging from 56 to 16.52 per cent., the latter was the average of the forty-one Southern roads reporting. ——Numerous trades unions of Chicago promise Debs financial aid in defending himself in the courts. ——John Craig, of Los Angeles, killed his wife from whom he had recently been divorced, his wife's brother. father and mother and then attempted to kill himself. ——The receiver of the News and Observer recommends that the sale be confirmed. A strong stock company will be formed. —— The Chicago and Alton railroad managers are dismissing many employes who took part in the strike. —— Hon. W. H. Bower, of the Eighth Congressional district, was renominated by acclamation. ——The cholera is rapidly spreading in Galicia. ——President Spencer divides the Southern railway into systems, the Eastern and Western, with headquarters respectively at Washington City and Knoxville. ——The Japanese of San Francisco, in case of war between Japan and China, will raise a brigade, armed with American rifles, to assist their country. ——The advocates of Government aid to the Nicaragua canal are worried at the sending of a committee to England to investigate the proposition of British capitalists to furnish money for its completion. They fear the British Government may get control of it. ——The Senate Committee on Appropriations agrees to report favorably an appropriation of $200,000 for a Government building and exhibit at the Atlanta exposition. ——The twenty round welter weight fight between Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, came off at Minneapolis. Both fought to the last. The fight was decided in Ryan's favor. ——War has been declared between China and Japan. The Corean King has been captured by Japanese soldiers. Marines have been landed from the U. S. war ship Baltimore to protect the American Legation. The Japanese have gained a naval engagement and sunk a number of Chinese transports. The loss of life was very great. ——J. E. T. Bowden, who achieved notoriety as the manager of the Duval Athletic club, which organized and pulled off the Corbett-Mitchell fight in Jacksonville last January, was horse-whipped within an inch of his life Friday. Bowden's assailant was one Brunson, a Pullman car conductor, and the cause was an alleged insult to Mrs. Brunson. Brunson met Bowden in a saloon, covered him with a pistol and then proceeded to wear out a buggy whip on him. It is feared that further trouble will follow. Bowden denies that he insulted Mrs. Brunson. —— Bradstreet's says: From the South, Memphis, Charleston, Nashville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Savannah and Galveston report a slight improvement within a week, the South Carolina and Texas reports adding that favorable reports as to crops render the fall outlook encouraging. At Atlanta manufacturers are fairly busy, while at Savannah naval stores are quiet and accumulating. There is no change at Jacksonville, but fall prospects are regarded as favorable, while at Birmingham prolonged labor disturbances depress trade. ——Two French Deputies fought a duel with swords last week. One was wounded in the cheek. ——It is said that Debs ordered the recent strike for the purpose of showing the laboring classes that they could do nothing unless politically organized; that the strike would bring about this organization and a break from the old political parties. ——The Republicans of the Third Judicial district nominated a negro named Williamson for solicitor. ——Six Spanish smuggling vessels were seized in Florida waters by a revenue cutter. ——Last Thursday was pay day at the coke ovens in the Connellsville, Pa., region and the imported negroes took the town. Fights were innumerable. It is said a negro woman was killed and thrown into a coke oven. At the Trotter works a dynamite bomb was thrown at a house, striking a tree which prevented loss of life. ——Chief Arthur announces that there will be no strike on the Atlantic and Danville railroad. ——The Radical and Monarchical press of France say the Anti-Anarchist bill is aimed more at the liberty of the press than at suppressing Anarchists. ——The editor of the Financial News was arrested in New York on libel proceedings for stating in his paper that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company was going into the hands of a receiver. He was taken to the Tombs. ——A news boy was run over and killed by an electric street car in Baltimore. ——An express messenger while asleep fell from his car when the train was running forty miles an hour and was not waked up by the fall. He was not at all injured. ——The Wellman Arctic expedition has been heard from. They were in latitude 84 north, free from the pack ice and on their way to the North Pole. ——For a month thieves have been stealing salt pork from a cold storage warehouse in Baltimore. The other night the owner and son hid in the building. Three men entered. One was killed. The others escaped. They had stolen thousands of pounds.

Reminiscences of Fayetteville.

"D. McN. T." [the Rev. D. McNeill Turner, D. D., now the guest of the Presbyterian congregation in this city, to whom we referred in last week's OBSERVER] has been contributing some interesting reminiscences to the *Presbyterian* from which we extract the following:

* * * * *

Some other incidents have occurred to me, that may interest the present members of Fayetteville church, and possibly other readers.

ELDERS.

James Banks was a nephew and clerk of the Scotch confectioner, of whom mention has been made. His appearance and deportment so won my regard, that I became much interested in him. As a debating society existed then in Fayetteville, I suggested, that it would be advantageous to him to join it. When he demurred on account of his limited education, I told him, that by dilligent reading, he could prepare himself for the discussion; that practice would fit him for "the trade of talking," as Cataline had been made to style it, and that I would aid him as far as I could. He acceded to my wishes, and in no time became a ready debator. Having discovered, by my intimacy with him, that he possessed more than ordinary ability, I urged him to study law. I ought to have urged him to think of a far higher calling, the ministry of reconciliation. But, I was thinking too much of his worldly advantages. He left Fayetteville; went to Wilmington, engaged in business there, for a time; commenced the study of law, returned to Fayetteville; was admitted to the bar, and became a partner of that eminent lawyer, Mr. Eccles.

After I left Fayetteville, in 1840, I knew no more of him, until I met him in Lake City, Florida, whither I went after the terrible battle of Alastee on Ocean Pond, to labor for the wounded in the hospitals. Col. Banks invited me to make his house my home. I spent nearly two months with him, enjoying delightful social intercourse, in the intervals of business. I learned from him that prior to the war, his practice at the bar had yielded $15,000 annually!

I cannot refrain from narrating an anecdote, connected with the matter of singing, of which we were both fond, which he communicated to me, during my sojourn with him. Another member of the bar, Gen. Smith, formerly a minister of P. M. church, often united with Col. Banks in singing, "There is rest for the weary," was at that time both new and popular. Judge Dawking, whom I knew, when he was at S. C. colleges, having heard them sing that hymn, during the sessions of court, at Gainesville, Fla., said: "Do you call that a new tune? Why I have heard it many a time." "You must be mistaken," said Col. Banks. "Well," responded the Judge, "just sing 'Wait for the Wagon,' and I will leave you to decide." Accordingly, they struck up that well known melody, and were rather chagrined at discovering their favorite *new* tune was little more than a variation of the oftsung melody.

Elder Banks figures in another incident. An elderly widow, member of our church, childless, without any relations, owner of a half dozen fine looking mulatto men, brothers, employed Col. B. to draw up her will. In that instrument she devised $3,000 to each of the men, on condition, that they would settle in a "free State, providing, that, if they were unwilling to do so, they should be sold in Fayetteville." Col. B. was appointed her executor. Accordingly he went to Oberlin, Ohio, to seek information, taking the men with him. He succeeded in selling all, but the youngest of the brothers, who preferred to return to Fayetteville and be sold, rather than stay, as he said, among people *who did not treat colored people as they were treated in* the South. The Abolitionists were so indignant, that they determined to get hold of him and prevent his return to Fayetteville. A number of them followed Col. B. and his charge from point to point, but he succeeded in foiling their scheme, and brought his charge back to Fayetteville in safety. After his return, he made arrangements with a friend to become the nominal purchaser of the young man, that the terms of the will might be complied with. The slave was afterwards freed. I may as well state in this connection, that three respectable colored men, mechanics, members of our church, whose family I visited as their pastor, visited Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with a view to emigration; but, returned, utterly unwilling to leave the South for the North. As an indication of the kind feeling of the people of Fayetteville towards the negro race, I may state an incident, occurring during my pastorate. The hearse bearing the remains of an elderly negro man, who had for years labored as a harness maker, and had accumulated a good deal of property, was followed to the grave by a good many of the prominent citizens of Fayetteville. And yet, at that very time (as since) we were traduced, malinged and villified, in churches, lecture-rooms, school rooms, papers, pamphlets and books, as though we treated negroes as brutes. In further illustration of this matter, it occurs to me as worthy of mention, though not connected with Fayetteville, that Bishop Elliott, of Texas, told me, that when his father, Bishop of Georgia, was about to be buried, the wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal Church, for colored people in Savannah, established by his father requested of the family the privilege of bearing to the grave the casket, containing mortal remains and their venerated friend, the Bishop of Georgia. The very long procession, on that mournful occasion was headed by those devoted colored wardens and vestrymen, conveying with their hands the funeral casket. Bishop Elliott told me, that this incident very deeply affected the family and their numerous friends. Was the like ever known among "the negro-philists?"

Mr. John McDonald was an elder during my pastorate. He was a carpenter and engaged by Mr. Charles Mallett (I think) to superintend the erection of a factory on Rockfish, seven miles below Fayetteville. All the families around that site for two or three miles, with the single exception of a Universalist, belonged to the Fayetteville congregation. My immediate predecessor, Mr. Douglass, visited that neighborhood once every month and preached in the afternoon of the Lord's day. Following his worthy example, I rode down once a month, after the morning service; took dinner with Mr. McDonald, and preached to a large congregation, assembled in the workshop, seats of rough plank having been arranged on the day previous by the good elder.

After having pursued this course for some months, the elder, on one of my visits, told me that a minister of another denomination had visited the neighborhood, and had made an appointment to preach at Rockfish, three weeks from that day. Said I: "Brother McDonald, did you ask that minister to make that appointment?" "I did not," was his response. "Did any member of our Church request it?" "Not as I know," he answered. "Is this a destitute field?" "Mr. Douglass and yourself occupied it for several years" he rejoined. "Is there any family in the neighborhood, except that of the Universalist, not connected with my pastoral charge?" "Not one," he said. "Well," I remarked, "as no one has any right to preach to my congregation without consulting me, I shall not make the proposed appointment. When the said minister returned to Rockfish and learned from the Universalist, at whose house he lodged, that I had declined to make an appointment for him he was by no means delighted. *But he did not make another.* Had I, through fear of appearing unamiable, yielded on that occasion, it is somewhat doubtful, whether in the roll of churches in the Presbytery of Fayetteville, the name of Rockfish would have been recorded for so many years. Ministers, as well as others need to regard the words of the Apostle: "He that provideth not for his own, and for those of his household hath denied the faith, and is worse than infidel." Has not our Church lost much by neglecting "the outside rows?"

A Costly Object Lesson.

Atlanta Constitution.

Money talks, but no money will also make itself heard.

England, representing money and the creditor classes, talked successfully in favor of the gold standard, and the creditor classes in this country followed suit.

Now, is the time for the other side to be heard. The people have had their financial object lesson, and they cannot afford another on the same line.

What has the gold standard brought us? Increased gains for the debtors. Look at the shrinkage of values. Labor and its products are still suffering the results of falling prices. The farmers see their real estate unsalable except at a big sacrifice. Business and industry are half paralyzed. Tramps march in companies across the continent. Within the past week several great states have been turned into armed camps.

If it requires all this to establish the gold standard it is too expensive. Let us go back to our old system. In theory it may have been defective, but in practice it worked very well. It enabled everybody to get work at good wages; it built up the country; commerce and industry flourished: the rich man got his own and the poor man was comfortable.

Those were bright days—the days when silver ranked as the equal of gold. But under the gold standard, forced upon us by England and the creditor classes, we have hard times all the year round, with a prospect of harder still to come.

Experience is the only test that is worth anything, and measured by this test the people pronounce the gold standard a failure. It may do for the favored few, but it will not do for the masses. It may do for an old country where the creditors propose to squeeze the life out of the people, but it will not do in this new country where the development of our resources and industries should enable labor and its products to command good prices.

The gold standard stands condemned. Every candidate now before the people opposes it. Every recent convention of all three parties opposes it. It is advocated secretly by a few, just as the demonetization of 1873 was secretly sneaked through congress under cover. It is on its last legs. There will not be another Congress in this generation that will permit silver to rest under the ban of outlawry dictated by Lombard street to Wall street. We are going back to the old days—the days of bimetallism and prosperity!

It is Impracticable in Boston.

Boston Journal.

The very latest fashion in uncovering the head as a salute has reached Boston by way of New York. It consists in lifting the hat from the head and then suddenly thrusting it straight out before you at arm's length. On Broadway no other style of salutation is recognized as good form, but in the crowded and narrow streets of Boston it is most difficult of achievement. It is not unusual for a man who attempts it not only to smash his hat, but to waste 10 minutes in apologizing to the people who were too near him when he executed the salute. It has to be done with such a jerk to be effective that one stands a good chance of giving the person in front of him a notion that he has been sandbagged, and it is difficult to explain away an impression like that.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HARD HIT

The "conservative" Democratic Senators who have undertaken to twist the Wilson bill out of Democratic shape in the interest of their undemocratic selves or constituents, have been badly hurt by the President's Wilson letter—which, by the way, was a trifle rough on some of those who stood up to him in the unconditional repeal fight. A recent Washington correspondent gives this amusing account of the shaking up things have had in the "august" body:

Senator Gorman's forces have not yet rallied from the demoralization caused by the President's tariff letter. Though no formal caucus was held, there were several informal talks among groups of Senators, and an effort was made to find some way out of the difficulty in which they have been placed by the action of the House of Representatives, supported by the President. There is no programme agreed upon, however, and the session on Monday will probably witness as much controversy among democratic Senators as did that of yesterday. One reason why a general caucus was not held is because the democratic leaders do not want to give an opportunity for plain talk, such as would be afforded if all the democratic Senators should assemble in a closed room together.

Senator Hill would probably take occasion to use some plain language, but that is to be expected from him on all occasions. The men that the leaders do not want to hear from are those democratic Senators who have advocated tariff reform to the verge of free trade all their lives, and who have followed Senator Gorman and the other conspirators in the support of the Senate bill with great reluctance, only because they believed that in no other way could the McKinley bill be repealed. They have stood severe criticism from their constituents, and have in some cases endangered their political futures, only to have the President step in at the last moment and declare that the bill which they have supported is not democratic and embodies perfidy to the party. They are pratically told that if the bill for which they have sacrificed their convictions is agreed to by the conferees the President will veto it, on the ground that it is undemocratic.

They are thoroughly angry. They agree with the President in all that he said, but they are angry with him for allowing his letter to be read, branding them, as it does, with having betrayed their party at the command of a few Senators who demanded republican principles in a democratic bill. They are even more angry with their Senatorial associates who led them into the trap in which they find themselves, and if they should get a chance in a party caucus they would probably express their opinions with even more freedom and force than they will express them on the floor of the Senate.

There is general dissatisfaction with Senator Gorman, who is looked upon as the leader in the whole matter, but who has adroitly kept himself in the background as much as possible. There is a strong disposition not to allow him to remain in the background any longer, and some of the Senators who are disposed to support the Senate bill will insist as a condition of their doing so that Senator Gorman shall come out into the open and take the lead from the start. They are a little suspicious of him and propose that if any one falls in the fight which the Senate is entering upon against the President and the House of Representatives the Senator from Maryland shall not escape.

[Since the events described in the above, the explosion has come in Senator Gorman's speech, &c.]

Alexander H. Stephens on Silver.

Atlanta Constitution.]

In 1879 Alexander H. Stephens made a silver speech in Congress in which he made a strong plea for bimetallism, and pointed out the evils resulting from the demonetization act of 1873.

Mr. Stephens wanted the old trade dollar made a legal tender again. In reply to the objection that China might return the twenty-eight million trade dollars then held by her he said that we needed them, and he hoped that every silver coin with the American eagle on it would come back to us. But he did not expect our trade dollar to come back from China. That country would never send 420 grains of silver over here to get 412½ grains for it. The Chinese would find that a losing business.

The great commoner contended that we needed all the silver bullion that we could get, and we should make its coinage free and unlimited. The demonetization of silver had struck down half the metal money of the world. Then began monetary revolutions. In a year we had 7,000 business failures, with upward of $200,000,000 liabilities; the following year 9,000 failures, with about $200,000,000 liabilities; the next year 8,000 failures, with again about $200,000,000 liabilities, an in danother year 10,000 failures, with still heavier liabilities.

He said that we could not afford to wait for the action of Europe, because as a matter of justice our debts should be paid in coin of the standard value exi-ting at the time the debts were contracted. To increase the weight of the silver dollar would be an injustice to debtors. In regard to the price of silver bullion the speaker held that its depreciation was caused solely by demonitization, which had degraded it by depriving silver coin of its debt-paying power. Silver, before it was demonetized, was 2 or 3 per cent above gold. But if the owners of bullion made a profit out of the coinage of silver at the present ratio, Mr. Stephens maintained that nobody would be hurt by it. It would add to the general wealth of the country, and would benefit not only the owners of bullion but every man who had anything to sell or any labor to be employed, because there would be a rise in prices. So far from dreading an influx of bullion from foreign countries, he would offer an inducement to bring it here. He believed that it would be impossible for us to obtain and keep in this country too much of a metal which had been used as a standard coin all over the world for several thousand years.

Mr. Stephens was a student and a deep thinker. He went to the bottom of every question, and no man was more keenly appreciative of the elements of justice and equity involved in every transaction great and small. No earthly consideration would have induced him to favor a financial system that would be unjust to either creditors or debtors. The false premises and misleading arguments of the gold standard men excited his indignation and disgust. He saw that the demonetization of silver threatened financial distress, the robbery of all debtors and the oppression of all toilers, and he hated the whole business with all the hearty hatred of a wise and a just man who had consecrated his life to the service of his people.

Alexander H. Stephens could no more have been a monometallist that he could have been a tobi of the monopolies and trusts!

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Improved Train Lighting.

St. Globe Democrat.]

One of the most lucrative professions of the day is that of the oculist. The American eye is sadly out of gear, and we are told it will be more so as the point is reached at which the cumulative effect of the abuses to which it is subjected asserts itself. No more ruthless way of impairing the eyesight could be discovered than that of reading by the light of the ordinary railway lamp. Even with the best light it would be better not to read at all under such conditions of vibration and oscillation as exist in moving cars. But if we feel that we cannot altogether afford to waste the large proportion of our time we spend in traveling, it is a source of satisfaction to know that we can now do such reading by a light that inflicts the minimum injury on the eye.

An admirable train electric lighting system has been subjected to a year's practical test in England, with the most successful results. There has for some time been a considerable amount of prejudice against electric lighting for trains on the score of expense, but the details given concerning the actual working of the system referred to show that not only is its illuminating power more than adequate to all needs, but that it is cheaper than any other method for car lighting. It is easy to install and still easier to operate, as the working of the whole plant is automatic.

The system embraces a dynamo and accumulators, or, as Americans prefer to call them, storage batteries, which for convenience are generally placed in the baggage car, although in some cases, such as with Pullman and Wagner cars, it is more convenient to place a small set of accumulators under each car, so that in the event of such car being detached from the main portion of the train for any length of time the lamps in the car may be supplied from their own set of cells. In the report of the working of the system on the London, Brighton and South Coast railway for the past 12 months it is stated that the electrically lighted trains were found to be more serviceable than gas lighted trains, principally because the extra haulage necessary to run the latter to the charging stations was saved.

The former were always ready to go anywhere, and there was no need to inquire and calculate whether the reserve power was sufficient for the journey. The electrically lighted trains are estimated to to render about 15 per cent more service than gas lighted trains, which, taking the cost of building a train of 10 cars even at only $15,000, means a saving of some importance in the construction of 100 trains. The report gives figures comparing the first cost, weight and maintenance per train of 10 cars of gas, oil and electric light, according to actual tests. The first cost of gas, including traveling cylinders, buildings, engines etc., was about $3,250 to $3,500 per train; of oil, about $600 per train, not including cost of buildings, etc.; for cleaning and repairing lamps of electric lights $2,000.

The price includes undergear, and when once equipped the train is independent and carries its own lighting plant with it and can be sent anywhere at any time. The weights of the respective plants are: Gas, 3 tons 7 cwt., oil, 7 cwt.; electric light, 2 tons 15 cwt. The cost of maintenance was: With gas enough to give a fairly good light, $600 per train of 10 cars per annum; with oil, the expense vaied from $350 to $650, according to the quantity of oil and amount of labor used; with electric light, the actual cost of maintenance on 80 trains on the London-Brighton railway for the whole year was $243.60. Figures like these will appeal forcibly to railway directors.

Rousseau and Millet.

Pierre Millett, in Century.]

Rousseau and Millet were very unlike as one may infer from their work. Rousseau was essentially a landscape painter, and it was in the woods that he found his favorite themes. The splendor of the setting sun or a sheltered nook in the woods were subjects he was fond of painting. Beautiful effects like these enraptured him, and naturally he sought to reproduce them. Millet, like Rousseau, was an admirer of the grandeur and richness of nature, but he was more deeply moved by another sentiment. In his mind it was man who played the principal part, and to his eyes the landscape was the stage on which the drama of humanity was represented. The continued labor which the life of man demands, his sufferings, his pains as well as his joys, his pleasures, his weariness, his rest, his peace—these were the conditions that appealed most strongly to Francois' imagination, and it was these which he felt himself driven to paint.

The Argand lamp was discovered by Argand, Jr. While Argand, Sr., was studying how to produce a white light the boy clapped the broken neck of a wine bottle over the dull red flame of the lamp and the work was done.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, mailed in plain sealed envelope. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Shipment of Gold to Europe.

Harper's Weekly.]

During the past three months the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York has delivered to bankers from the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street $50,335,000 in gold coin, almost all of which has been shipped to Europe. The Treasury's gold surplus on April 10 of this year was $106,000,000, but on account of these heavy gold shipments it is now reduced to $66,000,000, of which $36,000,000 is stored in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in this city.

At first glance it appears odd that our bankers should have such heavy accounts to settle abroad that they must surrender half of the nation's gold reserve in order to meet their obligations. This condition seems all the more incomprehensible if we know that the government reports for the fiscal year ending June 1st show a trade balance of $230,000,000 in favor of the United States. In other words, our exports for the past year have exceeded our imports by that amount, and it would therefore seem that, instead of our bankers sending gold to Europe, foreign merchants should be sending gold to this country.

The principal reason why our bankers have had to ship more gold than usual to their foreign correspondents this year is accounted for in a number of ways. The financial reports, for instance, show that many European investors are sending back American bonds and other securities in large numbers, and of course these have to be paid for in gold. Then the interest which is being paid on American securities still held by foreign investors draws that much money out of the country. As most of the great ocean carriers are foreigners, principally English, the heavy freight payment of our trade go to the profit of Europeans. But one of the greatest elements in this gold exportation is American travel abroad. It is estimated that from 90,000 to 100,000 Americans go to Europe annually, and that they take with them an average of $1000 each. This money is usually taken in the form of drafts or letters of credit, and the corresponding amount in gold must be shipped to the foreign banker in order that he shall honor this American paper. Another minor element which works to our disadvantage in the gold question is the undervaluation of imports by some American merchants, who in this way evade paying as much duty as the law demands, but who by so doing turn a considerable profit into the pockets of the foreign manufacturers.

A Strange Locomotive.

Globe-Democrat.]

Europe has produced many strange locomotives, but among them all there is probably none stranger than that built for the Belgian State railway by the Societe St. Leonard of Liege. In that country the weight of the trains has been increasing very fast of late, and the engines now used for fast passenger service are required to haul a gross load of 150 tons up a grade of 0.5 per cent. with a speed of fifty six miles an hour, without diminution of steam pressure or of the level of the water in the boiler, for a distance of at least three miles—rather stiff requirements for European practice. These specifications resulted in the construction of a locomotive with three boilers, which have the same fire-box, tube-plate and the same smoke-box in common. The chimney looks like a big inverted square cuspidor, such as grace the barrooms of country hotels. The great area of this oddity is 56 square feet, and the total heating area of the fire-box and tubes in the three boilers is 2,053 square feet; exceptionally large areas even in this county. The fuel burned is the poorest quality of slack coal, but even with such inferior stuff the average evaporation in this engine is said to be 5.61 pounds of water per pound of coal. The cylinders used are 19.6 inches in diameter, and have a stroke of 23.5 inches, and are connected to four coupled driving wheels 82½ inches in diameter. The weight of the engine is 56.8 tons and that of the tender is 29.5 tons.

Judge Whitaker.

Louisburg Times.]

Hon. Spier Whitaker resigned as Superior Court Judge of the 4th district, and upon his request Mr. W. R. Allen, of Wayne, was appointed in his stead by Governor Carr. It was already known that a majority of the delegates to the next judicial convention of the 4th district were for Mr. Allen and it was an act of courtesy in Judge Whitaker to resign in his favor, to do which is an old English custom.

A Broker's Secret.

"Waiter, did you hear what Mr. —— whispered to his broker just now, when you were at their table?"

"Yes sah."

"If I give you five dollars, will you tell me what it was."

"Yes sah."

"Here you are then."

"He was saying sah, as how Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets was the only thing that properly regulated his bowels sah."

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous."

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd. The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE
HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

Pianos!

Organs!!

Ivers and Pond

—AND—

LESTER PIANOS,

WILCOX AND WHITE ORGANS,

SOLD FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN.

For Organs $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.

—CALL AND EXAMINE THESE—

INSTRUMENTS.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.'S

Book and Music House.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.
STIEFF PIANOS.

B SURE

TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or monthly payments. Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.
A. E. SHAW.

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 2, 1894.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Democratic party which is called to meet at Raleigh next Wednesday will be an off-year event of unusual importance. Apart from the nomination of Supreme Court Justices—including that of our own distinguished townsman, Justice MacRae, whose renomination we know should be, and we have every reason to believe is, a foregone conclusion—its attitude with respect to the burning questions of the day will be awaited with intense interest.

With respect to State affairs, the path is smooth. The remarkable success which has attended Democratic administration of them, closes the door to suggestions of a change of policy, unless it be in mere matters of administrative detail.

With respect to those larger questions of public policy which emanate from the Federal capital—once so remote in their bearing upon the people, but of late years, under the influence of the centralizing trend of Federal legislation, invading with rude persistence the humblest hearthstone—with respect to these, the path is anything but smooth.

If we may venture to express our own opinion upon such grave matters, we should say that, at the outset and in a general way, the Convention could not do a wiser thing than to follow the example of the Dunn convention and re-affirm that almost perfect declaration of principles which the party laid down at Chicago in 1892, "as interpreted and construed in the South." The Convention cannot do less than approve that platform, for it is the law of the party until the party passes upon it in 1896. To do otherwise, would be simply to read ourselves out of the party. But the Convention can properly put its own construction upon such parts of the platform as are alleged to be of a doubtful meaning, and express its opinion as to what changes, if any, the State of North Carolina would urge upon those who are to give us the law again two years hence.

If we may again intrude our humble opinion, there is but one change which the Democracy of North Carolina would care to engraft upon the law as it now stands: Let the time-honored appeal be renewed that the internal revenue system be swept away as a war-born expedient breeding corruption and opening the door to Federal interference in State politics. Such an influence is abhorrent to a people who know that in Home Rule, only, lies the hope of preserving liberty. But, if it be the pleasure of the party still again to refuse us this boon, then we insist upon the inclusion in the scheme of a graduated income tax, the only reasonable objection to which disappears (as to it) with the retention of the obnoxious system.

With respect to the administration, the Democracy of North Carolina warmly approve the President's course in the matter of the reduction of pensions, and his admirable stand against Messrs. Gorman and Debs. They as warmly, however, disapprove of his action in the matter of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Inasmuch as censure of the President on this score would involve, *a fortiori*, a far more pronounced censure of those immediate representatives of North Carolina who sustained him therein, it would doubtless be discreet to confine ourselves to "principles," letting the "men" take care of themselves.

Elsewhere we reproduce the platform adopted by the last State convention. Of course—in view of the fact that the convention bound itself to abide the will of the party, when it sent delegates to Chicago—the law as laid down by the subsequently-held national convention, qualified, *pro tanto*, the law of the State convention, so far as the latter concerned itself with national questions. Sections 1 and 2 of the platform contain excellent sentiments of the platitudinous kind. Section 3 is, in the main, Populistic. Every patriot will desire the abolition of the national bank system, that illegal creature of the Federal government; but the rest of the section is abominable, advocating as it does the making of money out of paper, a power withheld from the government. The Chicago platform takes the proper position in this matter: it calls for the maintenance of the government's credit so far as it has already been pledged. It does not go beyond this. The State platform might well urge upon the convention of 1896 the adoption of the only sound Constitutional doctrine respecting the finances, viz: the abrogation as soon as possible of all laws by which the Federal government has been authorized to do more than "COIN money and regulate the value thereof." This, with the restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold and the repeal of the prohibitory tax on State banks, would restore to us those piping conditions before the war when wealth was diffused and not, as now, undergoing a process of murderous concentration.

The remaining sections are less important, or qualified by the party law of '92; though, with respect, specifically, to silver, the convention would not go amiss if it expressed its belief that—the international project then in the Chicago platform-makers' minds having failed—the time has come for redeeming the pledge to restore silver to equal privileges with gold "by legislation."

Freed from the Populistic element which so largely pervaded its predecessor, the coming convention will no doubt bear itself as bravely, in its larger sphere, as did the recent one at Dunn.

Read on the 1st page the article from Harper's Weekly, entitled "The Shipment of Gold to Europe," and then recall the use made in the same quarter a year ago of a similar condition of affairs to hurry through the iniquitous unconditional repeal bill.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

As the County conventions will soon be held in this and the other counties in which the OBSERVER circulates, we take the liberty of impressing upon the rank and file of the Democratic party the importance of attending the primaries in order that their will may be duly expressed, and upon those who are in the habit of taking the leading part in such meetings the necessity, now more than ever, of avoiding even the appearance of the use of improper influences to affect their action. By improper influences, we mean such as are referred to in the recent circular of the Postoffice Department, which among other things says:

"The influence of federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their position to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns."

OFFICE-HOLDERS SHOULD NOT INTERMEDDLE.

The same principle applies in greater or less degree to *all* office-holders, but especially to such as by the nature of their duties might exercise an unusual or intimidating influence upon the masses. The influence of the municipal police, for example, would of course be supreme in this respect; but their employment in such business would be so revolting to any community of the English speaking race that it would seem unnecessary to utter any warning against that. In fact there is, we believe, but one instance on record of such employment in all the history of the Anglo-Saxon. But by considering this extreme, and, one might say (with the exception referred to) impossible example of improper influence, the voter will be better able to determine where the line should be drawn and whom of his fellow citizens to hold responsible for overstepping it. We have understood that while success attended the employment of the police in the case referred to, because the people hadn't time to realize its meaning, the appearance of Federal office-holders at a convention held shortly afterward produced the contrary effect, the delegates resenting their presence.

PARTY MACHINERY IS A PARTY TRUST.

Of a piece with the foregoing is the attempt to establish bossism in some quarters—that is to say, a political dictatorship, under which those who are entrusted with the party machinery for the general good of the party have usurped powers hitherto unknown in our liberty-loving State; have undertaken to kill as well as make alive—to say who shall not have, as well as who shall have, office; and have done these things, not in the interest of the party, but, so far as appears, for the personal interests of a portion of the party to the exclusion of another portion. All these reprehensible practices have been noted by the people, and unless they be effectually rebuked, the party, now on trial as never before, will suffer.

DO NOT PRESS MINORITIES TO THE WALL.

Another thing to be guarded against is the overbearing treatment of minorities—especially those minorities which represent majorities but have been manœuvred into the position of minorities by the use of some of the undue influences referred to. We have heard of a case where such a minority made a respectful request for a pro rata representation, without raising the question of how they came to be a minority, and were not even listened to.

AVOID SELFISH COMBINATIONS.

In the course of their recent successful fight against the alleged office-holders' combination, the New Hanover Reform Democrats promulgated the following as one of their resolutions:

"That we call the attention of Democratic voters to the fact that the opposition to this movement to-day is the united opposition of avowed candidates for nomination who are allied to support each other without regard to the public preference, and we call upon all Democratic citizens to support this first organized movement for the selection of delegates by the people, chosen in no particular interest, but in the interest of the party, and who will act as free men, with a duty to perform, and not as henchmen, obeying their leader's dictates."

That supplies a wholesome warning against deals by which the adherents of several candidates for different offices pool their respective strengths to the detriment of what might be the people's manifest choice for one of such offices.

ONLY DECENT MEN NEED APPLY.

Another most important matter is thus referred to by the Statesville Landmark:

"It is going to be largely a matter of men this year. Party bonds never sat more lightly upon the people. We are in the habit of saying, men are nothing; principles are everything; and it is so; but this is one of the years when the voters will look less to principles and more to men than they have been in the habit of doing. It therefore behooves the conventions of the Democratic party to consider well the men whom they offer to the people. There should be no suspicion as to their capacity or integrity; moreover they should be men of acceptability; and all these requirements fulfilled, Democratic victory will be easy. As to the fulfillment of them, there should be no difficulty. It has such a wealth of material of the right sort for all the places to be filled, that mistakes will border on to crimes. No matter how great the dissatisfaction with affairs at Washington—and it is not near as great as many people suppose—the Democracy of North Carolina is easily able to carry the State this year upon the personality of its candidates, and it will be its own fault if these are not so capable and so acceptable as to compel the support of the people."

And again by the Henderson Gold Leaf:

"The Reidsville Review voices the sentiment of a great many others beside itself—newspaper publishers and voters—when it says this:

'The Review proposes to stand for some integrity and nobility of character on the part of the men it supports for public office; the greatest vindication it asks is the answer of a good conscience. It has no axe to grind politically. The only interest it has in politics is the disinterested concern which every citizen should feel in good government and clean men in office. It does not propose to be scandalized by supporting every vile and vicious man who is put up to cut a sorry figure on a Democratic ticket. It is the owner of its own soul—the keeper of its own conscience.'

"The day has passed when men will be forced into supporting candidates for office merely because they are shrewd politicians who know how to "work the ropes" or are the "party nominees." Some other qualifications are demanded by the people and in order to get their support good men with clean records must be put up."

AN EXAMPLE OF PATIOTISM.

So overwhelming is this sentiment now in North Carolina—which is but the echo of the cyclonic movement under which Maynard was buried in New York—that even persons resting under presumed unjust charges hasten to remedy party mistakes in the interest of party harmony by such self-sacrifices as this:

[From the Wilmington Messenger.]

"* * * It was announced that Mr. Geo. T. Shepard, nominee for the House of Representatives, was in waiting and would like to appear before the committee. He was invited in, and he announced to the committee that as there was such a stir over his nomination, because of this charge that he was one of the parties who looted the Norwegian brigantine Njardin, he desired to withdraw from the Democratic ticket nominated on Saturday last. He went on to say that he was not guilty of the charge but in the United States court he entered a plea of submission upon advice of his counsel who said it would help the two persons charged with the offense. He explained that he was fined a penny and the costs. He then read a letter declining the nomination for the House of Representatives, and his formal resignation was presented as follows:

JULY 26, 1894.

To the Executive Committee of New Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—For the good of the Democratic party I feel it my duty to decline the nomination given me by the convention held in the opera house, Saturday, July 21, 1894, for the House of Representatives from New Hanover county, this the 26th of July, 1894.

GEO. T. SHEPARD.

Witness, H. McL. GREEN.

I hereby certify that the Regulars, as they call themselves, offered me the same place that was given me by the Reformers, provided I would vote solid for their ticket.

GEO. T. SHEPARD.

Witness, H. McL. GREEN.

When Mr. Shepard finished he was greeted with applause.

Mr. Cowan moved to accept the resignation of Mr. Shepard, and the motion was seconded and adopted.

Mr. Skipper asked if there was anything from O. H. Kennedy, the nominee for constable, and against whom there are serious charges.

It was stated that Mr. Kennedy was present at the beginning of the meeting, but that he had gone away.

Mr. Kennedy's resignation was read as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1894.

To the Executive Committee of New Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—For the good of the Democratic party I feel it my duty to decline the nomination given me by the convention held in the Opera House, Saturday, July 21st, for the office of Constable. I resign, hoping you gentlemen will elect some good man in my place.

O. H. KENNEDY.

Witness, H. McL. GREEN.

On motion of Mr Branch, Mr. Kennedy's resignation was accepted."

THE PARTY IS ON TRIAL—LET WISDOM PREVAIL.

The above are all most important indications of a healthy reaction against the rule-or-ruin policy which has caused the great Democratic party, the only hope of the people, to cut such a sorry figure today—to-day, when it should be celebrating the legislative triumph of Democratic policy as the result of the 30-years-delayed Democratic triumph at the polls.

Let all our county conventions be warned by the recital we have ventured to make of the obstacles which beset the path of decent politics, and be guided and encouraged by the glimpse we give them of what the best and ablest Democrats are saying and doing in other parts of the State.

GEN. JOHN GILL.

The recent decision of Judge Simonton at Greensboro has the effect of continuing General Gill in the Receivership of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. While our people sincerely sympathize with those of their fellow citizens whose interests are adversely affected by that decision, they are not unmindful of the fact that General Gill brings to the service of their home railway a trained business capacity of the highest order, a wide experience of men and affairs in the great world, and an ability to control ready money not possessed of late by those he has succeeded. In a large way, therefore, the community will be greatly benefitted. Already, as a foretaste of what we may expect, the roadbed has been thoroughly ballasted. Other improvements will follow; and we may reasonably hope, in the not distant future, the replacement of the shops now here by fully equipped brick buildings, and, naturally, no doubt, the restoration of headquarters to Fayetteville.

General Gill is a gentleman of fine manners and winning address, and to this he adds an uncommon stock of common sense and business tact. The people of Fayetteville cordially welcome him, and bid him God speed.

STATE EDUCATION.

Elsewhere we reproduce from the Raleigh News and Observer an article on the subject of State Education, brought out by the strange movement against the University and other State institutions cropping out here and there, which is so conclusive that the incipient controversy might well be regarded as ended.

In demanding economy at Washington, some misguided people have alluded to the small cost of maintaining the British Parliament in comparison with that required for Congress. Strange delusion! The chief complaint of the Irish Home Rulers and of the Labor organizations in the United Kingdom, is that the State does not pay salaries to its law-makers—thus leaving legislation largely in the hands of the rich, who have leisure to leave home and money wherewith to support themselves in the gay capital.

The converse of the proposition applies, and North Carolina's State endowed institutions are boons to the poor.

MR. SHAW'S CANVASS.

Our talented nominee for Congress, Mr. Shaw, who made a vigorous canvass of the District two years ago as Cleveland Elector, will enter upon his Congressional campaign in due time. He is said to be an especial terror to Dr. Cyrus Thompson, understood to be the Populist candidate-apparent, and he will no doubt prove an equally formidable adversary to the Republican nominee, whoever he may be.

Mr. Shaw is entitled to the hearty support of every Democrat in the District; for, apart from any other consideration, he had the enthusiastic support of the duly accredited representatives of the Democracy of his own grand county of Cumberland.

CURRENT COMMENT.

That excellent gentleman and able editor, Col. John C. Tipton, of the Shelby Review, has been gaining laurels at the Asbury Park convention, by his admirable treatise on road-building.

* * *

Mrs. C. P. Spencer, of Chapel Hill, says the Asheboro Courier, has gone to Cambridge, Mass., where she will make her future home with her daughter, Mrs. Love, whose husband is a professor in Harvard University. Mrs. Spencer is the author of "The Last Ninety Days of the War" and a school history of North Carolina. She has also written some excellent poems. Mrs. Spencer is now growing old and leaves her home to spend her last days with her daughter. In her departure North Carolina loses one of her truest, noblest women and one of her most gifted writers.

* * *

"Dr. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Wilmington Messenger," says the Charlotte Observer, "has been tendered the position of nominating and associate editor in North Carolina for the National 'Cyclopædia of American Biography,' which is intended to be to the United States what the great encyclopædias are to Europe, and we regret that he has had to decline on account of not having the time to devote to the work." Our contemporary truly says that "he is the fittest man in the State for it, and it is unfortunate that his duties are such that he feels impelled to decline undertaking it."

Letter From Senator Jarvis.

Charlotte Observer, July 29.

The *Observer* is furnished, by Mr. C. A. Mathews, a letter to him from Senator Jarvis, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23rd, 1894.

C. A. Mathews, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of the 23nd inst., enclosing a clipping from the Charlotte Observer signed "Bohemian," in which that well known correspondent takes me to task for my vote against the railroad subsidy, and in which he suggests bad motives on my part for so voting. It is usually the case that men who are ever ready to assign bad motives to other people's conduct are themselves bad men, but "Bohemian" may, for aught I know, be an exception to the rule. Be that as it may, I will give you a frank and candid answer to the respectful inquiries contained in your letter in reference to the charges made by him. I have no concealments about anything I do or say concerning public matters, and any citizen of North Carolina who desires to know the facts can always have them by asking for them. I am a candidate for the people's support, and I expect to make a canvass of the State in the interest of the party to which I belong as soon as I can get away from Washington. When I go upon the stump I invite any one, I care not how humble he may be, to ask me any question about which he desires information, and I will give him a frank and candid answer. I repeat I have no concealment. The people are entitled to know, and they shall know, the truth about all things affecting their interests so far as the facts are known to me.

But now to your letter and the newspaper clipping referred to. It is true, as stated, that I voted against the subsidy of $196,000,000 to the railroads for carrying the mail. I did so because I considered it a useless expenditure of the people's money, but I do not desire to discuss this view of the question because my colleagues in the Senate and House with other good men voted for it. They no doubt did what they thought was right and so did I. Each is answerable to the people for their conduct; and it is not necessary for anonymous newspaper scribblers to seek to assign bad motives to either.

I am not the attorney of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company and never have been except in one matter. The dockets in Pitt Superior Court will show that I am and have been since 1889 the attorney for the plaintiffs in a large number of suits against the company.

The tax matter to which "Bohemian" refers was simply this: When the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company was chartered the State Legislature undertook to confer upon that company a perpetual exemption from taxation for its property. This was done a long time ago, when we had no railroads in the State and when the people did not pay an ad valorem tax. In fact, they paid but little tax of any kind. Soon after the ad valorem system of taxation was adopted in 1868, the exemption from taxation enjoyed by this and other railroads began to attract attention. Among the early advocates of forcing these railroads to pay taxes on their property I had to take a leading part. This is a matter of public notoriety. At the session of the Legislature of 1891 the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company desired some legislation and in exchange for this the company offered to surrender to the State a part of its exemption from taxation. The president of the company wrote to me asking me to go to Raleigh and assist him in getting this legislation. I wrote him that my relations to the people of North Carolina were such that I could not advise a member of the Legislature to vote for a thing that I would not vote for myself, that I was opposed to his getting any legislation unless he surrendered all his exemption. I also stated that I thought his company should list all its property for taxation and pay taxes on it as other property was taxed, and that until his company agreed to do this I could not appear for it at any price. I also advised my representative in the Legislature to resist the company's efforts to obtain the desired legislation unless it agreed to surrender its entire exemption from taxation. The company went on and made the effort to get the legislation, and at the same time to hold on to a part of its exemption, and failed. After the adjournment of the Legislature of 1891 the railroad commission commenced proceedings to compel the company to list its property for taxation and the courts sustained the commissioners as to the branch lines of the company. It then became apparent to the company that the time had come when it must surrender its exemption from taxation. Soon after the Legislature of 1893 met, the president of the company requested me to go with him to Raleigh and assist him in making a settlement with the State of all matters in dispute between this company and the State. I agreed to do so on one condition and only one, and that was this: His company must first agree to surrender all its exemption from taxation and put all its property on the tax list, to be assessed and taxed like other property, and in the second place his company must agree to also surrender the power contained in its charter to fix freight rates, so that the company should be under the control of the railroad commission, like other roads in the State.

This was finally agreed to by the company and then I agreed to go to Raleigh and assist in making an honorable adjustment of the matter in controversy between the company and the State. I did go and was there several weeks. I had several conferences with the committees of the Legislature, the Governor, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the railroad commissioners, and we finally agreed upon a bill that passed the Senate almost unanimously and the House by an overwhelming majority. By this settlement millions of dollars' worth of property was put on the tax list which had never paid a tax before, and thousands of dollars were paid into the State and county treasuries. The settlement had the hearty support of Governor Carr, Treasurer Tate, Attorney General Osborne and the railroad commissioners, to say nothing of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature who voted for it. Among the men who approved or voted for the settlement are to be found as good and as true men as can be found in the State. So, if I committed a wrong, these good and true men endorsed it. Soon after I returned to my home the company paid me a reasonable compensation for my services in the matter and there my connection with it ended.

This was the only time I have ever appeared for the company in anything. I am under no obligations to the company and the company is under none to me. Had the proposition been to pay what I considered a useless subsidy to that road, I would just as soon have voted against it. I believe in treating the railroads fairly and in giving their property the same protection that is given to other property and in paying them fair compensation for services rendered, but I do not believe in giving them any extraordinary privileges.

In conclusion, I beg to say that while I shall not feel called upon to pay attention to nameless correspondents, I shall always cheerfully reply to any respectful inquiry, no matter from whom it may come. In the case of this correspondent I understand he is a Mr. Watt, of your city. If I ever did the man any harm I do not know it. If, however, he has any grievance against me it would have been much more manly to have made it known to me under his own name. I believe it was this same correspondent who assailed Senator Vance so severely for his course in the Senate. I, therefore, need not expect to escape, but he may find out, when it is too late, that he can better serve his special friend by writing about his virtues than by assailing the motives of those who dare to differ with him.

I am very truly yours,
THOMAS J. JARVIS.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Adopted by the State Convention, held at Raleigh, May 18-19, 1892.

Resolved, 1. That the Democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the democratic party, both State and national, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame, anew, race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people, relieve the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law.

5 That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicate; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

Resolved, That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective, that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

Mr. Charles McDonald, of Cabarrus, made a motion that the platform be adopted by acclamation. There were cries of "No." A delegate from Haywood sent forward the following plank: "That we demand a graduated tax on incomes." This the committee accepted, and then a motion was made that the platform as thus amended be adopted by a rising vote. Amid great cheers this was done, and the chairman announced that the vote was unanimous. The cheers and applause lasted several minutes.

The Attack on State Education.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

We regret to see the efforts that are being made to attack our State institutions for higher education. Now it is the University that is attacked; now it is the Normal and Industrial School for Women, and soon it will be the Agricultural and Mechanical College. These are the three State institutions for the higher education of our youth, all established by the State and supported in part by appropriations from the treasury. The same principle applies to them all. The Agricultural and Mechanical College receives aid both from the State and from the National Treasury; but all the money it gets comes from the people of North Carolina, whether collected by sheriffs or by Federal officers. The principle is the same in either case. Indeed the taxing of the people of North Carolina by the Federal government for the support of a college is hardly as defensible as for the people of North Carolina through their legislature to tax themselves for this purpose. Those who are now attacking one of our State institutions for higher education must necessarily attack them all, if they proceed from principle and maintain consistency.

Why, then, is this attack made? Why should the State of North Carolina set up a college for the training of young women and proceed to knock it down as soon as its walls are filled with pupils? Are we to throw up our hats and shout for the A. & M. College until it has 400 students, and then demand its destruction? The university once had an endowment of two hundred thousand dollars given it by the State, which was swept away by the war. It has lived and grown as a vital part of the State for one hundred years, and never in its history did it more nobly fulfil its mission than now. Since 1875 when its reorganization was effected with seven teachers and sixty pupils, it has grown and struggled amid the prayers and plaudits of our people until now it has twenty-six teachers and four hundred pupils and is deservedly ranked among the foremost universities in America. Is this the time to destroy it?

The Teacher's Assembly at Morehead has recently resolved to have the State establish a "Reform School." Shall we all favor this until the school is established and then shall we demand its abolition?

It is asked whether the people of North Carolina have a right to tax themselves to give their children the inestimable benefits of higher education. This question is answered in the fundamental law which created the State, in every re-enactment of their constitution by the people of the State, in the practice of the State for one hundred years, and in the practice of our sister States throughout the Union.

The policy is now a part of our Statehood. The denial of the right of a state to maintain schools for higher education is virtually a denial of its right to maintain any schools. For what is "higher education"? Where does it begin? Where does it end?

Higher education is given today in a dozen North Carolina public schools in such places as Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilmington, Greensboro, Charlotte and Asheville, than was given fifty years ago in the average college. Shall these schools be closed? Shall their instruction be curtailed from eight, nine or ten years to three? Shall the orphans in the Oxford Asylum be allowed to study Latin or to practice telegraphy or stenography or typewriting? Shall the blind girls and boys be allowed to learn on the piano, or to learn singing from teachers paid by the State?

This movement against the State making provision for higher education within her borders should cease. Hand in hand go educational and industrial progress. North Carolina is now entering upon a great career in both lines. Too long has her growth been retarded by sectional quarrels and divisions, which happily are ended. To tear the State in pieces by new quarrels and jealousies over this subject would be calamitous. It can be done only at the expense of the best interests of North Carolina and of the welfare of our people. Let us leave the matter alone.

Trashy Medicines.

Many such flood the market. Botanic Blood Balm is a conscientiously compounded medicine, the result of forty years practice by an eminent physician. It is the best blood purifier ever offered to the public, and is guaranteed to cure if given a fair trial. Try it for all skin and blood diseases, including catarrh and rheumatism in its worst form. One bottle of it contains more curative and building-up virtue than a dozen of any other kind. Try "The Old Reliable" See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

To Build Up

Your System and restore

Your Strength

Invigorate your Liver and

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen your Nerves and

Give An Appetite

Take that Excellent Medicine,

P. P. P.

[Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium]

Abbott's East India Corn Paint cures all Corns, Warts and Bunions.

For sale by Burwell & Dunn, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and Richardson & Farriss, Greensboro N. C.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesmen to carry our side line. Liberal commission. HARTFORD CHEMICAL Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, Jr., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

I Was Weak,

Tired and nervous, my food did not digest easily In fact I was in poor health generally. I had to sleep propped up in bed to breathe easily at night. I had the grip and afterwards a severe cough. I found relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken seven bottles and can eat what I please, sleep soundly and feel rested unless I overwork. I feel as young as I did at 16 when I use judgment in my daily exercise. I cannot begin to express my thanks sufficient for such a great soothing, health restoring medicine

Mrs. L. E. Wallace

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

as Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. CLARA J. WALLACE, wife of Rev. L. E. Wallace, clerk of Blood River Association of Baptists, Calvert City, Ky.

Hood's Pills give universal satisfaction. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

La Fayette Military Academy.

A High Grade Boarding School for Boys and Young Men.

Full Preparation for University, West Point or Annapolis.

FULL COURSE IN MUSIC, ART AND BUSINESS.
FULL CADET BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND HEALTH.
FOR CATALOGUE CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

University College of Medicine,
RICHMOND, VA.

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL.D., Pres't. JOSEPH A. WHITE, A. M. M. D., Sec'y and Treas'r.

A HIGH GRADE INSTITUTION,

comprising the following independent Departments:

Medicine—THOMAS J. MOORE, M. D., Ch'n; *Dentistry*—L. M. COWARDIN, M. D., D. D. S., Ch'n; *Pharmacy*—T. A. MILLER, Ph. G., Chairman.

A Clinical and Didactic College, conducted by Forty-six Instructors.
The next regular session will begin SEPTEMBER 18th, 1894, and continue seven months.
For Catalogue, address J. ALLISON HODGES, M. D.,
7-26-94 8t Cor. Sec'y, Richmond, Va.

NOW IS THE TIME

—TO HAVE—

Cotton Gins, Engines and Boilers REPAIRED.

Such Work is a SPECIALTY with the Carolina Machine Company,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Avenue and 58th Street,
NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. **American Plan.**

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.
THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

King of all Bicycles. *The Monarch* Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted. Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARAH WILLIAMS—Notice.
Mrs. FANNIE MORROW—School.
B. R. TAYLOR—Executor's Notice.
H. M. CLARK—Madison Avenue Hotel.
J. H. CLEWELL—Salem Female Academy.
E. L. REMSBURG—Special Offer for Sixty Days.
MAJ. J. W. YEREX—LaFayette Military Academy.
FRANK THORNTON—Great Moving Sale in Dry Goods.
CAROLINA MACHINE CO.—Now is the Time to Have Cotton Gins, Engines and Boilers Repaired.

Our market is flooded with exceedingly fine water-melons, canteloupes and grapes.

Dr. Turner's Reminiscences.

We are indebted to our good friend, Mr. John M. Rose, for calling our attention to the interesting reminiscences which we copy from the Presbyterian. See 1st page.

The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. is in session in this city. They will elect officers to-day and to-night they will be given an entertainment. They are a splendid body of men and our city welcomes them heartily.

L. M. A.

We have read with interest the second annual announcement of the LaFayette Military Academy. Every parent seeking a school for his son should write Major Yerex, Supt., Fayetteville, N. C., for a catalogue.

Death of A. H. Welsh.

In Wilmington, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Arthur H. Welsh, a well known young man of this city, died of paralysis. At the time of his death he was working for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad as inspector of airbreaks. He was twenty-five years old and leaves a young widow. His remains were brought to this city and the funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church Sunday afternoon.

Bicycle Races.

Several interesting events will take place at the bicycle races to-morrow evening at the Race Track. Among them will be the quarter-mile dash. Entries: Jno. C. MacRae, Isadore Rosenthal. The half-mile, entries, Jno. Shaw, Jno. Gorham. The great race will the four-mile handicap between Messrs. Jno. MacRae, Geo. Wightman and Jno. C. Thomson, Jr. The admission is ten cents; ladies free. The proceeds go for the improvement of the track.

The Most Popular Teacher.

The OBSERVER prize for the most popular teacher in the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Robeson, Moore, Harnett, Duplin and Bladen is awarded to Miss P. H. Matthews, of Cumberland, she having received the largest plurality of votes. It is a $65 machine, a prize worth striving for.

In this case it was *not* the "unexpected which happened." Miss Matthews has been for 15 years a teacher, a calling which she loves, and to which she devotes all her energies. The fact of her recent election to the superintendency of the Fayetteville Graded School is a gratifying indication of her standing in matters of education.

Reduced Fares.

The C. V. & Y. V. R'y authorizes the sale of round trip tickets at reduced rates on account of the following occasions:

Annual meeting of the Society of Friends at High Point, N. C., August 7—16. Fare from Fayetteville, $5.40; Maxton, $6.80; Sanford, $4.00; Wilmington, $8.20.

Tournament Colored Fireman's Association, Durham, N. C., August 14—16. Fare from Fayetteville, $4.20; Maxton, $5.60; Wilmington, $6.20.

Convention North Carolina State Fireman's Association, Winston-Salem, August 29—31. Fare from Fayetteville, $4.95; Maxton, $6.05; Sanford, $3.80; Wilmington, $7.25.

A very respectable looking young man entered Sedberry's Friday with an order from a man named McGeach, who said he was a drummer from Marion, South Carolina, and wished to hire a bicyle to ride on the outskirts of the city. Mr. Sedberry let the young man have the bicycle and he walked off with it saying he could not ride himself. After the man had been gone some time Mr. Sedberry became suspicious and on making inquiries learned that the man had been seen pushing the bicycle over Massey's Hill. Mr. Styles Sedberry and Mr. Sandy McGeachey traced the man to the Ayer place, but there lost track of him. Telegrams were sent in all directions, but nothing was heard until Monday morning, when Mr. Sedberry received a letter from Willis' Creek saying that (the writer's name we dislike to give on account of his parents and relations), was the man who got the bicycle, and that for $30 he would tell where it was. An officer was sent to Willis' Creek where he arrested the young man and brought him to this city. On examination it appeared that the young man was weak minded, and Mr. Sedberry refused to prosecute. He was therefore allowed to go.

"DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK."

Brilliant Young Manhood and Untarned Youth His Victims—Fayetteville Loses Two of Its Noblest Young Men.

"The only son of his mother and she a widow." Could the force of pen or the eloquence of tongue giver deeper expression to the pathos of bereavement, the poignancy of sorrow over the loved and lost: "the only son of his mother and she a widow!"

Stedman Owen Roberson died at the residence of his mother in this city on the morning of the 27th ult., aged 17 years, after an illness, of typhoid fever, of 31 days. He was born in Chatham county, and was the son of the late A. G. Roberson of Egypt—a youth endowed with many winning and gracious qualities. He was beloved of the comrades of his sports, with whom he was ever gentle, kind and courteous, while in the retirement of home life he repaid a mother's devotion with an unvarying filial reverence and unselfish love. May He who, in His wisdom and power, hath sent the Reaper to this unripened grain, bind up the bruised heart and whisper to it the comfort: He doeth well.

The funeral services took place from the Presbyterian Church on Saturday morning, Rev. A. J. McKelway officiating.

Universal has been the expression of heartfelt sorrow throughout the community at the departure from this life, on the 30th ult., of Archibald Murphy McDuffie, youngest son of Dr. W. C. McDuffie, aged 23 years. After leaving the University of North Carolina—where, even in his adolescence, the superior qualities of his mind gave brilliant earnest of what the zenith of his manhood might accomplish—he attended the full courses of Bellevue Medical College of New York, where he gathered honors and distinction, while he mastered the difficulties of that arduous *curriculum*, and his keen intellect could not but have exulted in the assurance of an early gratification of his honorable ambition.

Alas! on returning to New York for his third course science lifted its warning voice against the completion of a task so dearly prized, and he was urged to seek a milder, dryer climate—the grim struggle was to be ushered in against death's "fell sergeant," consumption. All that distinguished medical skill, sharpened by parental love, could do was invoked to restore youth to its brightness and its vigor. He spent the winter in San Antonio, Texas; but at length, greatly weakened by the insidious disease, he returned to his home, and spent the summer here, waiting undismayed for the end, save that a few weeks since he made a brief visit to the mountains of the State.

Brief though it was, his was a beautiful life—clouded at the close by the sharp sufferings of the body; but, in its purity and gentleness, in the affection which it gave out and received in full measure, calm and unflecked as a day in summer. Paying this feeble tribute to a career so untimely blighted in its glorious promise, the pen can but apply to him the touching plaint over the bier of the Scottish bard:

"And then to die so soon, and leave
Unfinished what he might achieve."

People and their Movements.

Mr. Thos. M. Rose is at home for a few days.

Mr. R. Percy Gray was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. E. Howell and family are summering at Red Springs.

Miss Jennie McDuffie is visiting friends and relatives in Mt. Airy.

Capt. Preston Cummings and his son Preston, were in the city Tuesday.

Miss Irene Wilkinson, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Belle Garrett of this city.

Mr. A. J. Pemberton has returned home after spending several weeks pleasantly at Morehead City.

That gallant soldier and fine gentleman, Capt. W. H. McLaurin, of Laurinburg, paid the OBSERVER office the honor of a visit this afternoon.

The Editor of the OBSERVER was delighted to greet among the delegates to the Judicial convention a large number of his old college mates and army comrades.

Capt. P. B. Winn, who made a number of warm friends here during his several months stay, has gone to Atlantic City for the rest of the summer. From there he goes to his post as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science at Quitman College.

After spending several delightful weeks in Fayetteville Mrs. Lottie Frazier left Wednesday morning for Sanford, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Weisiger, on a visit to Mrs. J. B. Makepeace. Her graceful and winning manners won many friends while here.

Navigation of the Upper Cape Fear.

The Dunn Times contains the following:

The State Geologist has just made a trip down the Cape Fear river from Haywood to Fayetteville in a small boat for the purpose of examining the river channel, in connection with the possibility of making the river navigable between Fayetteville and Haywood. He say that it will never be done for the reason that the rock ledges which cross the river and produce the rapids are so numerous, and the rocks of these ledges so hard and duriable; the cutting of a channel deep enough for the purpose of shallow water navigation in this day of railroads, is in every way a financial impracticability.

The rock ledges extend in both north east and south west directions across Harnett county, but they are overlaid by from 50 to 100 feet of sand, gravel and clay, except when along the courses of streams the latter have washed away and the hard rocks exposed. From these overlying sands and gravels usually come an abundant supply of water, as is known by every body who digs a well in this region, and while ordinarily this is good drinking water, it must be remembered by every one that these surface sands and gravels are porus and that filth and disease germs are thus liable to soak from the ground into the gravel and into the well—consequently stagneate water. Pig pens, barn yards and the like should be kept as far as possible from the wells and springs.

The Geological surveyor has also been examining the clays of the southern portion of the county and will report on them as soon as the tests and analysis have been completed.

THE 7TH DISTRICT JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

McLean Nominated on the 497th Ballot.

The Convention of the 7th Judicial District convened in this city yesterday. It sat in the Armory of the F. I. L. I., and was called to order at 12 m. by R. E. Little, Esq., of Anson county, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The representatives of newspapers present were made Secretaries, viz: Messrs. W. W. McDiarmid, M. G. McKenzie, C. L. Stevens, D. S. Pool and Louis B. Hale.

Upon the call of the roll of the counties, the names of the committeemen from each on Organization, Credentials and Rules were presented to the Convention, as follows:

ORGANIZATION.

Anson—J. A. Leak.
Bladen—E. F. McCulloch.
Brunswick—F. M. Moore.
Columbus—J. A. Brown.
Cumberland—A. A. McKethan.
Moore—A. H. McNeill.
Richmond—J. D. Shaw.
Robeson—Thomas McBryde.

CREDENTIALS.

Anson—J. C. Parsons.
Bladen—James H. Smith.
Brunswick—G. H. Bellamy.
Columbus—Geo. A. Powell.
Cumberland—A. D. McGill.
Moore—A. L. McNeill.
Richmond—Walker Parson.
Robeson—J. A. McAllister.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Anson—J. W. McGregor.
Bladen—W. H. G. Lucas.
Brunswick—C. L. Stevens.
Columbus—V. V. Richardson.
Cumberland—H. McD. Robinson.
Moore—J. E. Buchan.
Richmond—Thomas Guthrie.
Robeson—J. F. Payne.

A motion to take a recess until 2 P. M. was here adopted, and the several committees asked to meet during the recess and report at the afternoon session.

Upon reassembling, the committee on credentials reported the number of votes allotted to each county upon the basis of 1 vote for each 50 east in 1892 for Carr, as follows:

COUNTIES—VOTES.

Anson, 31; Bladen, 26; Brunswick, 15; Cumberland, 48; Columbus, 32; Moore, 34; Richmond, 37; Robeson, 45. Total 268. Necessary to a choice 135. All the counties were represented by properly accredited delegates, and the committee, through its chairman, Mr. J. A. McAllister, recommended that no proxies be allowed. The report was adopted.

The committee on Organization reported the recommendation, which was adopted, that the temporary chairman, R. E. Little, Esq., be made chairman and the representatives of the press, as above given, be secretaries. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Little made a ringing Democratic speech, which was received with much favor and applause.

The committee on Rules and Regulations through their chairman, Mr. J. F. Payne, reported as follows: That no resolution had been referred to the committee for action; and recommending the adoption of the usual parliamentary rules as the rules of the convention. Their report was adopted.

Upon motion to that effect, an Executive committee for the District was elected, as follows:

Anson—R. E. Little.
Bladen—C. M. McLean.
Brunswick—Dr. D. B. McNeill.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken.
Cumberland—N. A. Sinclair.
Moore—J. C. Black.
Richmond—Cameron Morrison.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill.

The convention now proceeded to the nomination of candidates. Upon the call of the roll,

Bladen, through Mr. C. M. McLean, put in nomination Mr. C. C. Lyon.

Brunswick, through Dr. D. B. McNeill, Mr. N. A. McLean.

Cumberland, through Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Mr. H. L. Cook.

Columbus, through Mr. W. G. Barkhead, Mr. D. J. Lewis.

Moore, through Mr. J. C. Black, Mr. W. C. Douglass.

Richmond, through Mr. W. H. McLaurin, Mr. John D. Shaw, Jr.

Mr. W. Foster French, of Robeson, seconded the nomination of Mr. McLean.

Mr. Cameron Morrison, of Richmond, seconded the nomination of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. D. E. McIver, of Moore, seconded the nomination of Mr. Douglass.

Mr. J. H. Myrover, of Cumberland, seconded the nomination of Mr. Cook.

Mr. W. H. G. Lucas, of Bladen, seconded the nomination of Mr. Lyon.

Mr. J. A. Brown, of Columbus, seconded the nomination of Mr. Lewis.

The Convention here proceeded to ballot.

The 1st ballot resulted as follows: McLean, 73; Shaw, 51; Cook, 48; Lewis, 35; Douglass, 34; Lyon, 27.

Upon the conclusion of the 113th ballot, at 6.20 P. M., a recess was taken until 8.30 P. M.—Mr. McLean having received at his highest 109 votes out of the 135 necessary to nominate; Mr. Lewis 108 votes; Mr. Douglass, 100; Mr. Shaw, 95; Mr. Cook, 92; Mr. Lyon, 88.

The convention re-assembled at 8.30 p. m., and ballotted steadily until 2 o'clock, this morning, without result. The last ballot cast was the 357th. The highest number of votes received by the several candidates was, as far as could be ascertained by enquiry of the different delegations, as follows: McLean, 117; Shaw, 112; Cook, 109; Lyon, 109; and Douglass and Lewis, each, 108.

The Convention re assembled at 9 o'clock this morning and balloted continuously until 11:30. After a recess of half an hour, balloting was resumed, Messrs. Douglas and Lyon being withdrawn. After two or three ballots, that is, upon the reading of the 426th ballot, Mr. Robinson, at request of Mr. Cook, withdrew the latter's name. The 427th ballot was then cast, as follows:

	Lewis.	McLean.
Anson,	..	31
Bladen,	..	26
Brunswick,	..	15
Cumberland,	24	24
Columbus,	32	..
Moore,	..	34
Richmond,	15	22
Robeson,	..	45
Total,	71	197

Upon the announcement of the result, Mr. McLean was waited upon by a committee who brought him to the hall, when he expressed his sense of the honor done him in a happy speech. The defeated candidates were waited upon in like mannner, and responded in the best vein—Messrs. Lyon, Cook, Lewis, Shaw and Douglas—pledging their warmest support to the nominee, who will poll the full Democratic strength of the District, which is in good shape.

Mr. Burkhead, the eloquent Whiteville lawyer, being called upon, addressed the convention in a ringing speech urging an aggressive rather than a defensive campaign for the party in this State.

M. L. John, Esq., of Laurinburg introduced a resolution requesting the State Convention to amend the rules so as to prevent the suppression of the voice of minorities. The resolution was tabled, 114 to 154.

The convention then adjourned amid the best of feeling.

It may be added that while all are satisfied with the selection made, it was the general expression that the candidates were all men of high order, and no mistake would have been made in the choice of either. Indeed, it may also be added, finally, that seldom has as fine a body of delegates assembled in any convention, and they had a chairman worthy of them in Mr. Little.

THE NOMINEE.

Mr. N. A. McLean, the nominee of the convention, is a son of N. A. McLean, Sr., deceased—literally, the worthy son of a noble sire. He is a gentleman of unvarying courtesy, and is beloved by all classes, colors and conditions in his native county of Robeson. He is about 36 years of age. He was prepared for college at famous Bingham school, and then attended the University. He is married, and has, we believe, four or five children. He has represented his county in the Senate, and has been for several years chairman of the Executive committee of Robeson.

Mr. McLean is a man of fine intellect; is considered one of the best young lawyers in the State; and is a strong and effective stump-speaker. The banner of Democracy will be safe in his hands. It would have been hardly possible to make a better selection.

Miss Emily Kenan, the accomplished daughter of Capt. J. G. Kenan, is quite sick we regret to state.

Sunday School Convention.

Quewhiffle Township Sunday School Convention will meet at Sandy Grove Church Friday Aug. 10th, 1894, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Opening Exercises.
(a) Hymn 84, (Gospel Hymns No. 6.)
(b) Reading of Scripture and Prayer.
2. Reading Minutes of last meeting.
Hymn 113.
3. Address. The Wonderful Savior—C. E. Hodgin.
Hymn 78.
4. Reports from Schools.
Recess from 12:30 to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Song Service Nos. 104, 54, 76, 100, 68, 64, 59 and 26, Gospel Hymns No. 6.
2. General Conference.
1. Hindrances to Successful Sunday School Work.
(a) Want of Suitable Material—A. D. McGill.
(b) Lack of Organization—J. M. Lamb.
(c) Unfaithfulness—J. W. McLauchlin.
2. Helps to Successful Sunday School Work.
(a) Abundant Material—W. C. Petty.
(b) Good Organization—J. W. Graham.
(c) Fidelity—Rev. J. W. Johnson.
Hymn 103 (Gospel Hymn No. 6.)
Address—The Victory of Faith—Rev. M. D. McNeill.
Hymn 111 (Gospel Hymn No. 6.)
Benediction.

J. A. GILLIS, Pres't.
A. C. MUNROE, Sec'y.

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Boweis and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞EVERY PACKAGE☜
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED.

SMITH—ANDERSON.—At the home of the bride, in Rockfish Township, Cumberland Co., July 19, 1894, by Lauchlin McDonald, Esq., Mr. JAMES SMITH to Miss LILLIE ANDERSON.

DIED.

MACDUFFIE—On Monday evening, July 30th, at 8:30 o'clock, ARCHIBALD M. MACDUFFIE, youngest son of Dr. W. C. MacDuffie, aged 23 years.

DANCE—At Richmond, Va., on the morning of July 31st, LOTTIE MAY, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Ida Poe Dance, and granddaughter of the late J. C. Poe, Esq., aged 11 months and 21 days.

GREAT MOVING
SALE IN DRY GOODS
AT FRANK THORNTON'S,
Beginning August 2, 1894.

SALE to COMMENCE at 10 o'clock A. M.

THIS MOVE IS TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP!

JUST LISTEN AT THESE PRICES:

Fruit of the Loom Bleaching 6⅔c.
Best Eight Cent Ginghams for 5c.
Best Five Cent Gingham for 3½c.
Best Five Cent Lawn for 2½c.
Best Ten Cent Lawn for 5c.
One yard wide Bleach Shirting worth 8c. for 5c.
One yard wide Bleach Shirting best make for 7½c.
Best Unlaundried Shirt on earth worth $1.00 for 75c.—made out of New York Mills Shirting. All sizes and sleeves lengths.
Good Unlaundried Shirt worth 75c. the world over. Our price 50c.
We also have a good Unlaundred Shirt, linen bosom for 40c.

A Big Bargain.

Gentlemen's Best Night Shirts full length, New York Mill Bleaching worth $1.25 for 75c.
WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR OF NEW YORK COST
One Big Lot of Embroidery and Laces.
THESE GOODS ARE NEW AND SELECT.
WE WILL CLOSE THE LINE OUT AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF.

ALMOST EVERY WOMAN WEARS A CORSET, AND THIS WILL INTEREST THEM.
Best 50c. Corset for 38c.
Best 68c. Corset for 49c.
Best $1.00 Corset for 82c.

DID YOU EVER HEAR THE LIKE?
NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY A SILK.
WE HAVE A LIMITED SUPPLY OF BLACK SILKS
—IN—
GROS GRAIN, FAILLE, CHINA, SURAH AND BENGALINE,
which we will place on sale at a great sacrifice. Ask to see them.

UMBRELLAS for LADIES
In ALL Colors, Worth $2.50. Will sell for 99c.
WE WANT YOU TO COME EARLY TO GET A PICK OF THE STOCK.
FRANK THORNTON,
LEADER IN LOW PRICES.
August 2, 1894 1t.

MRS. MORROW
WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Girls on Haymount.
SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1894.
The Course of Study embraces thorough instruction in
English, Languages, Music and Art.
Terms moderate. Board, and English (including Laundry) $200 per year.
For further particulars apply to
MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
8-2-94 4t Fayetteville, N. C.

Special Offer for Sixty Days.
In order to close out the stock of
Finished Monuments and Tablets
—on my yard, I will make a reduction of—
TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH,
—UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.—
Call and examine before the stock is depleted.
Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG.
8-2-94 4t

SALEM
FEMALE ACADEMY.
The 93rd Annual Session begins September 4th, 1894. Register for last year 345 Special features:—the development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies.
J. H. CLEWELL, Principal,
8-2-94 2t Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having qualified as administratrix of the Estate of Wm. Williams, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment. Persons holding claims against said Estate will present the same duly proven on or before August 1st, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
SARAH WILLIAMS, Adm'x.
GEO M. ROSE, Att'y.
July 30, 1894—6w

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Excutor of the last will and testament of E. R. Pool, deed notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons holding claims against the said estate will present the same to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of July, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery
8-30-94 6t B. R. TAYLOR, Executor.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed
A. B. Williams,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

The Latest Novelty!
BIRTHDAY
—OR—
Christening Spoons
—IN—
Sterling Silver Only.
With Appropriate Ornamentation.
The Series of Twelve Designs,
COVERING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR, ARE THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND THE
Flower Appropriate
—TO EACH RESPECTIVE MONTH.—
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Warren Prior & Son.

IF YOU SHIP
any produce give the undersigned a call. Information, Stencils and Rubber Stamps furnished without charge. Should you need
CRATES and BASKETS,
will be pleased to quote you prices.
A. S. HUSKE.

Seasonable,
Stimulating
—AND—
Refreshing.
THE TEAS
we offer are selected with care, and are pronounced by judges of excellent quality.
"Sanborn's" Boston Parched Coffees
need no words of commendation from us.
ROLLED OATS
ready for the table in ten minutes.
California Fruit in Cans,
the best goods packed.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
SUCH GOODS
as are kept in a well regulated grocery store of quality and prices to suit all.
Are you in need of Fruit Jars?
WE HAVE THEM.
R. M. PRIOR.

Now for Peter Henderson's New Crop Turnip Seeds.
Regretting my inability to supply the earlier demand for the reason that the
NEW CROP
COULD NOT BE STOKED BEFORE THE 20th INST.
I am glad to announce that they are now received.
Only NEW CROP are offered, of which I have a liberal supply. Two full size papers for 5 cents.
7-26-94 tf H. R. HORNE.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.
The C. F. & Y. V. Ry Co. will sell at public auction at its store room in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash, a lot of unclaimed freight now in its possession, for the charges of transportation and expenses.
7-12-94 4t W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Freight Agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R S. McGEACHY,
Has located here, and offers his Professional Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE IN
SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

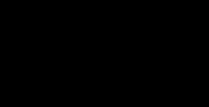
E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

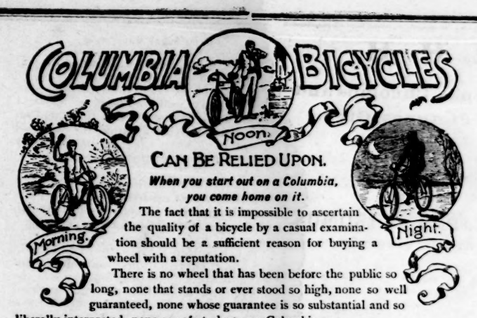
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES


CAN BE RELIED UPON.
When you start out on a Columbia, you come home on it.
The fact that it is impossible to ascertain the quality of a bicycle by a casual examination should be a sufficient reason for buying a wheel with a reputation.
There is no wheel that has been before the public so long, none that stands or ever stood so high, none so well guaranteed, none whose guarantee is so substantial and so liberally interpreted, none so safe to buy as a Columbia.
With Columbias listed at $125, few riders will be so unwise as to invest in lower grade bicycles.
Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.
POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.
CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE,
WAKE FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA.
A Christian College embracing ten Academic Schools and the professional School of Law. A select Library of 11,000 volumes. A large and well furnished Reading Room. Thoroughly equipped Gymnasium and Laboratories. Literary Societies unsurpassed in the South. No secret fraternities allowed among the students. Free tuition to ministers and to the sons of ministers. Loans for the needy. Board from six to ten dollars per month. A complete system of waterworks with ample bathing facilities. Next session begins September 5th. The Summer Law School opens July 2nd. For further information address
Rev. C. E. TAYLOR, President.

M. A. TILLER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
WORK CAREFULLY DONE and WARRANTED
COME AND GET YOURSELF A KEY-CHECK AND WATCH-OPENER COMBINED,
FREE OF CHARGE.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
--OLD DOMINION LINE--
For New York
Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7.00 P.M.
From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 00 P. M. (Via James River.)
The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.
All first-class tickets include meals and state-room accommodation.
The two new fast and powerful steamships
Jamestown and Yorktown
Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.
For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1301 Main st., Richmond, Va., M. B Crowell, Norfolk, Va., J. N. Smith, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.
General offices of Company, Pier 26, N. R. (foot of Beach st.) New York.
June 14, 1894 10t

"Clyde Line,"
VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.
Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wilmington, N. C..	25	20	17	14	12	10
Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers,	25	20	20	20	18	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	63	53	42	35	32	25
Charlotte, N. C.,	68	59	50	41	37	30

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 4
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 11
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Aug 4
CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug 1
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
ONEIDA.....Tuesday July 31
CROATAN.....Tuesday Aug. 7
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

TO THE PUBLIC!
RAYNOR & SHAW,
No. 71 Person Street,
Fancy Retail Grocers,
would announce their's a New Firm, with New Goods, with Prices as Low as the Lowest and that they cater to the
Fancy Trade,
defying competition. Having bought for cash, with stock complete, all we ask is to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
and if not to your advantage will not expect you to buy.
Respectfully,
RAYNOR & SHAW.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
Tenney's Fine Candies.
WE ARE HAVING CONSTANT ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF
Fancy Cakes and Crackers.
Martin's Gilt Edge Butter
RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

THE ADVENT TERM
OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
—OF—
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.
—BEGINS—
SEPTEMBER 20th, 1894.
ADDRESS THE RECTOR,
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.
7-12-94 3m

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Largest and best-equipped College in Eastern Virginia.
350 STUDENTS. 23 TEACHERS.
Healthful Sea Breeze. Near Old Point Comfort. Beautiful Home, $90,000 Buildings. Steam Heat, Gas, etc.
Music, Art, Elocution, Stenography. Highest Course of Study in the State. Expenses Very Low. Send for Catalogue.
Pupils wishing to pay own expenses, write
J. A. I. CASSEDY, B. S.,
7-12-94 8t Principal, Norfolk, Va.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.
Nine men in the Faculty,
Curriculum in Lower Classes,
Higher Classes Elective,
Three Degrees Conferred.
CLASSICAL,
MATHEMATICAL,
LITERARY,
SCIENTIFIC,
COMMERCIAL.
Terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
PRESIDENT.

University of North Carolina.
INCLUDES THE COLLEGE,
THE UNIVERSITY,
THE LAW SCHOOL,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
—AND THE—
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.
College tuition $60.00 a year; board $7.00 to $13.00 a month.
Session begins SEPTEMBER 6th.
Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
OFFERS THREE TECHNICL COURSES:
The Course in Agriculture;
The Course in Science;
The Course in Mechanical and Civil Engineering.
And with each a good academic education. Each course is broad and thorough, and the institution is now equipped for excellent work. Expenses very moderate. Session opens September 6th.
For Catalogues, address
ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, Pres.,
Raleigh, N. C.

REMOVAL.
W. J. McDONALD
has removed from his old stand on Green Street to Hay Street.
Having purchased and remodeled the old building (formerly owned by M. Faulk,) he is now prepared to serve the public with the very *best* of
Whiskies,
Brandies,
Wines,
CIGARS, &c.
—PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO— ORDERS.
W. J. McDONALD.

A CARD.
Office of the Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
Citizens of Fayetteville and Neighboring Towns:
The application of scientific principles is an essential feature in the successful conduct of any work shop. This feature had been conspicuously absent in the conduct of this Laundry prior to my management.
The skill of four years' practical experience in one of the best equipped laundries in the State warrants me in the assertion, that all my work is thoroughly satisfactory and I affirm that you will economize in placing your work with me.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS	10c.
LAUNDERED CUFFS	4c.
LAUNDERED COLLARS	2c.

Underwear proportionately reasonable. All work done with dispatch. Soliciting your patronage, I am,
Respectfully yours,
J. L. ABBOTT.
Lessee and Manager.
Agents wanted in surrounding towns.

H. H. H.

Oleographs, Chromos and Other Pictures Given Away.

WE HAVE ORDERED A LARGE NUMBER OF BEAUTIFUL

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOS

AND OTHER PICTURES

which we propose to give away to our customers during the month of August. They will be on exhibition as soon as they arrive.

We are just receiving a car load of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

—ALSO—

A CAR LOAD OF LIME.

A LARGE LOT OF PANS, KETTLES, HOLLOW-WARE, COOKING UTENSILS, STOVES, &c.

Our prices are always low. We will give you full value for your money. Call and see for yourself.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

The Ætna Insurance Co.

—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

FURNITURE! FUNITURE!

BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT!

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers, Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Springs, Mattresses, Tables, Safes, Lounges, Rockers and Strait Chairs Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rough Bicycle Test.

"Mr. Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood, of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75. G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85

Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

The Sugar Question.

Senator Allen, Populist, in an additional report on the sugar question says:

"In view of the fact that the report of Senators Gray and Lindsay, in which I concur, does not set fourth the facts in this case as fully as I think they should be stated, I have deemed it perfectly proper to file a separate and additional report.

"The testimony shows to my mind quite conclusively that contributions were made by the Sugar trust to both the Republican and Democratic parties for campaign purposes.

"It is true that these witnesses testified that their contributions were made for local and State purposes, but there is no doubt in my mind that the money went into the general campaign fund of those States and was used as much for National as for State and local purposes. I think the American Sugar Refining company proper, or more commonly known as the Sugar trust, has been in the habit of contributing money to the National campaign fund of both the Democratic and Republican parties through its president, with the expectation, if not the implied promise, that which ever party succeeded to power, the interests of the company should be cared for by it. This deduction is fully warranted by the testimony taken by us.

"The testimony shows that two Senators, the Hon. John R. McPherson of New Jersey, and the Hon. Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, did engage in speculating in what are known as Sugar stocks or certificates during the pendency of the present Tariff bill before the Senate. As their testimony accompanies this report and is self explanatory, I will do no more than to say that I think it fully discloses the necessity for a law prohibiting this practice

Senator Allen also thinks that a law should be passed speedily which, when a committee reports that a witness duly summoned before it is recalcitrant, or refuses to answer germane questions put to him by the committee, will require him to be brought promptly before the bar of the Senate, and there without delay and unnecessary debate, the Vice President, or the presiding officer, shall repeat the questions to him and if he shall refuse to answer them he shall, by proper resolution, without delay or debate, be placed in confinement until he shall purge himself of contempt. Unless laws of this kind can be enacted and be promptly and in good faith enforced all Congressional investigations will be failures and fall short of accomplishing any useful or practical purpose.

In a Ship-Yard.

In the Century Albert Franklin Matthews describes "The Evolution of a Battle-ship," mainly with reference to the building of the Indiana, the most formidable engine of war in the world. It is worth while to look about a place that produces such a monster, he says:

The Cramp ship yard has nearly a quarter of a mile of water-front. Along this frontage are ships in various stages of construction, some on the stocks and some in the water illustrating almost every step in the building of a vessel. Here, near the entrance to the yard, is an acre or more of punching-machines, enormous contrivances that, as they close their jaws, with their ungainly teeth bite out holes for rivets in the plates and frames as easily as a farmer's wife takes out the core of an apple. Over there is a steel checker-board frame into which big pins are set in a curve. Against the pins stalwart sledge-swingers, half naked, bend the cherry red frames and plates, as they are slid out of the furnace, into the shapes they must assume for use in the vessels. Here is a great row of blacksmith forges.

Over there is a building where a dozen monster boilers are in construction, and where a traveling crane lifts and moves them as easily as a hotel porter does big trunks. Here are big ship-engines, some set up and some taken down. Here are foundries where ganganese-bronze screws are cast, and where brass and iron are fashioned into a thousand forms. Here is the great mold-loft where every line in the ship is laid down, and from which wooden counterparts of the vessels are made before the steel construction begins. Here are the wood-working shops, the gun factory, the great store house, and there is the floating derrick that can pick up a 70-ton boiler and move it 300 feet, lift it high in the air, and place it in a ship in thirty minutes, with as careful an adjustment as a watchmaker uses in fitting a movement in its place.

And here are 5,000 men employed in various capacities—machinists, woodworkers, molders, and perhaps most noticeable of all, riveters in sets of three, one man to hold a big sledge against the red hot rivet, and two, one a right-handed worker and the other left-handed, to pound it until it becomes a part of the ship. So the work goes on until after about two years the ship that existed only in specifications becomes a living thing.

Coinage in England.

Age of Steel.]

In the reign of Edward I. the pound in tale of silver coins was equal to the pound in weight of standard silver. The pound in tale was divided into 10 shillings, the shillings into 12 pence, and each penny weighed a pennyweight, or 24 grains. Before the mintage of gold coins in England the byzant, valued at 10 shillings, was imported from Constantinople and florences of the same value from Florence. Edward III. subsequently minted the noble, Edward IV. the rial, Henry VII. the double rial and James I. the laurel, and Charles II. revived the old laurel coin under the name of the guinea.

This guinea in the reign of Queen Anne, originally issued as a 20 shilling piece, rose in value to 30 shillings and was acrobatic in values till Sir Isaac Newton secured authority ordering the guinea to pass for 21 shillings sterling. The present English sovereign was issued in 1817 and weighed twenty twenty-firsts of a guinea. The present standard of fineness for silver coin is 11 ounces.

Bronze coins were introduced in 1860, replacing the old copper coins first legalized by the fiat of Charles II. and afterward made by James II. from old guns, copper vessels, pewter pots and a general assemblage of comparatively worthless metal.

A Beautiful and Brilliant Girl.

Beauty, robust health, social prominence and all that makes life bright was rapidly fading from the possession of the charming Miss K., of Beacon street. Her nearest friends could not imagine what caused the tokens of anguish that furrowed o'er the once smooth and roseate countenance. When almost in despair, she happened to see one of those "horrid newspaper advertisements" of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which said it was a remedy suitable to her case. Without consulting her physician or anybody else she got the medicine of a druggist, took it, and in three months' time she was well of all her troubles. All pains had ceased, she was herself again, and shortly resumed her place as leader of her chosen circle. Her experience is that of thousands. Why may it not be yours?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. B. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by)

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,

CAPT. W. M. BUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.

PROPRIETORS,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and RICHARDSON & FARISS, Greensboro, N. C.

STREET'S Bakery and Confectionary.

All Varieties of Cakes; CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN; **Fresh Bread Daily.**

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

We would remind the public that our ICE CREAM PARLOR is open and comfortably furnished where this most refreshing delicacy with delicious cake is served in best style all the day.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully,

STREET & SON,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BLACKSMITHING! FARRIERY!

First-class Repairing on Buggies, Wagons and Carts.

Trimming and Painting in First-class Style.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

ALL WORK RECEIVES MY CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

J. T. WELSH,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

$1000 IN MONEY: also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASE BALL ENTHUSIASTS, this is your opportunity. See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 East 10th Street, New York.

VIRGINIA COLLGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

Opens Sept. 12, 1894. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. In Art and Music unexcelled. Pupils from seventeen States. For catalogues address the President,

W. A. HARRIS, D. D., Roanoke, Va.

"FLY-FIEND."

Will positively protect Horses and Cattle from any annoyance from Flies, Gnats and Insects of every kind, improves appearance of the coat, dispensing with fly nets. *Recommended by thousands.* Try it and be convinced. Price of "Fly-fiend," including brush, quart cans, $1.00; half gallon, $1 75; one gallon, $2.50. One gallon will last 3 head of horses or cattle an entire season. Beware of imitations. Address

Crescent Mfg. Co., 2109 Indiana Ave., Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. At Druggists, or HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

7-1294 4t

What is Life Assurance?

An easy means of securing your wife and family against want in the event of your death.

A creditable means of securing a better financial standing in the business world.

The most safe and profitable means of investing your savings for use in after years.

All Life Insurance is good. The

Equitable Life

is the best.

For full particulars, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
FOR THE CAROLINAS, Rock Hill, S. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

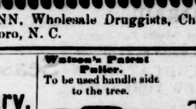
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier
Fayetteville, N. C.

Papers for Sale.

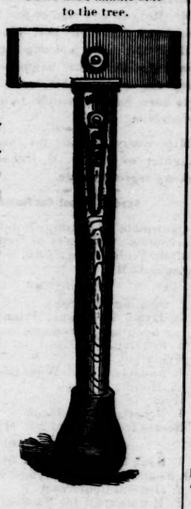
Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.



Watson's Patent Puller. To be used handle side to the tree.

These Tools Last for Years. Try one and you will never use any other.

To be used handle side to the tree.



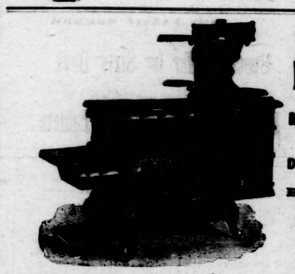
Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools.

This new style of tools has been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handled ready for use.

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of TURPENTINE TOOLS.

Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

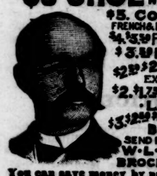
Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

COMPLETE STOCK.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET

What - you - Want

IN THE

STATIONERY LINE

BY CALLING AT

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

.....Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

☞ WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks Bonds and other Securities

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:37 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:46 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:16 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:02 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:50 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:42 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:53 "
Leave Maxton,	6:27 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:51 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 8, 1894	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 52	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	
Arrive Tarboro	2 40		
Leave Tarboro	12 25		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 08	11 01	
Leave Selma	2 58		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 18		6 35
Leave Goldboro	3 05		7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 16		8 29
Ar. Wilmington	5 50		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 8, 1894.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40,
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 25	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	
Leave Selma	12 08		
Arrive Wilson	1 0	11 27	

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 00		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40		8 33
Leave Goldsboro	11 55		9 46
Arrive Wilson	12 40		10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 10		11 27	10 32
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 13		12 05	11 15
Arrive Tarboro	2 40			
Leave Tarboro	12 25			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13		12 05	
Arrive Weldon	3 10		12 50	
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:06 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:30 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smith field 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:35 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

∴Two Papers for One's Price∴

By special arrangement with the

Atlanta Weekly Constitution,

We are enabled to offer it, with THE OBSERVER, for ONE YEAR for $2.00, subscriptions to be sent to this office, and accompanied by cash.

LIBERAL PRIZE OFFERS.

Every subscriber to this remarkable clubbing proposition is entitled to enter TWO PRIZE CONTESTS, sending his guesses for

The $1,000 Cotton Crop Contest,

in which there are FOUR PRIZES offered for the nearest estimates of the size of the cotton crop of 1893-'4, now being marketed, and award to be made as soon as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announces the official crop figures, $400 IN GOLD for nearest guess to the crop, $200 prize for second, $200 prize for third, $100 for fourth, $100 for fifth.

Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,707
1881,	6,589,329	1889,	6,935 082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,700,365

The Weekly Constitution has a circulation of 156,000, and is The People's Paper. It favors Tariff Reform, an Individual Income Tax and the Expansion of the Currency to a degree sufficient to meet the legitimate business demands of the country.

It covers the news of the world every week, having news correspondents in all the news centres of the world.

Take your home paper and the Constitution.

TWO FOR ONE.

Both for $2.00.

For 30 Days

WE WILL GIVE TO EVERY PURCHASER OF AN

Electropoise,

a discount of 20 per cent.

AFTER THAT TIME THE OLD PRICE WILL BE CHARGED.

CALL BEFORE THE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

Two for One.

By special arrangements with the Publishers we are able to offer HOME AND FARM in combination with THE OBSERVER for the price of our paper alone. The annual subscription price of THE OBSERVER is $2.00. To every subscriber who renews now and pays in advance we will send him

Home and Farm Free

or two papers for the price of one.

HOME AND FARM is recognized as the leader in enterprising agricultural journalism. It has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and is more attractive than ever. Its list of contributors contains the names of practical farmers all over the South. Its Home Department is unsurpassed. Its department devoted to children is a well spring of pleasure in every household. Renew your subscription to THE OBSERVER and get this great agricultural and home journal FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

For sample copies mailed on application. Send your subscription in at once to

THE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Save your Hogs and Chickens.

NO HUMBUG!

We offer you a sure Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure MANUFACTURED BY NEWBERRY & CO.

This is no patent medicine, but one that has never been known to fail when given in time and by the directions.

We offer to return the money if it proves to be misrepresented.

Try one bottle and convince yourself that you have at last found the very medicine you have been wanting for many years. Sold by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Hard Times Fertilizers.

To meet the present Hard Times we, Farmers' Friend Fertilizer Co., will sell to farmers for cash, Good Fertilizers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Prices.

For Corn, Cotton and Peanuts, at	$17.50
Trucking Crops and Potatoes	17.50
Oats, Tobacco and Fruits	15.00

Also Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Potash, Sea Island, Nitrate Soda in large and small quantities. Send two 3c. stamps for circ'rs. W. S. POWELL & CO., Fertilizer Manufacturers. Baltimore, Md.